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No. 17,188.

號十二月六年八十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds..... 3,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,537,890.
Sinking Fund Account..... 123,890.
\$23,970,387.
Revenue Fire Branch..... \$2,381,458.
“ Life and Annuity “..... 2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department..... 337,239.
Other Receipts..... 478,940.
\$5,339,239.
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
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time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
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payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
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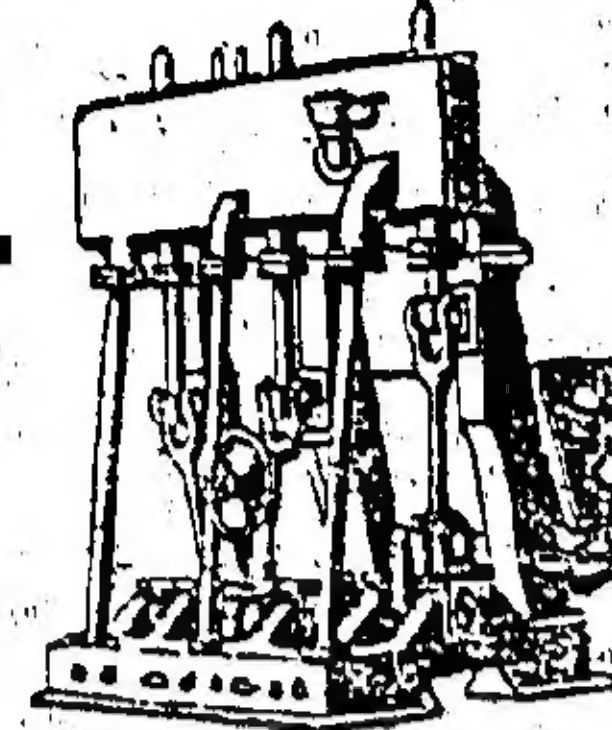
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THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE IN ITALY.
ENEMY ATTACKS SANGULI. VIOLENT FIGHTING CONTINUES ON THE FLAYE.
London, June 18.
An Italian official message states: The violence of the battle has somewhat decreased on the mountain front but is increasing along the Flaye.

The enemy's renewed attempts, opposite Maserada and Candia, to establish new openings on the right bank of the river, on Monday, were singularly repulsed. The struggle raged unceasingly from Fossalta to Caposile and formidable attacks alternated with counter-attacks. The beginnings of vigorous advances were crushed or, arrested and the struggle was suspended only late at night. The Italians were strenuously tried but the enemy was unable to increase the short depth on the strip of ground in which fighting has been raging for four days. We took 1,550 prisoners. Our airmen thrice participated in the battle, effectively, notwithstanding heavy rain. On the northern edge of Montello we strengthened our occupation on the river as far as Casarsera. The enemy from the north-eastern salient of the mountain delivered two attacks. The first was arrested eastward of the line and north-eastward of the line. The second was held up immediately southward of the San Mauro and San Andrea railway. Partial attacks in the Grappa region were repulsed. Successful *coups-de-main* were carried out and 100 prisoners taken. Enemy thrusts at the end of the Brenta Valley and eastward of Frenzela Valley were promptly arrested. On the eastern margin of the Asiago Plateau we wrested from the enemy Bazzepizzo and the heights south-eastward of Susse, taking 300 prisoners. We and the French are strongly attacking the gained ground on the spur of Costa Lunga, and are taking prisoners. The British further west prisoners numerous others. The bearing of the Italian and Allied troops is admirable. From St. Elvio to the sea every man understood that the enemy absolutely must not pass. Every defender in Grappa felt each yard of the historic mountain to be sacred, to his native land. To all our own and the Allied artillery may be assigned particular merit for breaking the first impetus of the onslaught.

SHIPPING CONSTRUCTION.
NOW EXCEEDS DESTRUCTION.
BRITAIN NOT TO BE STARVED.
London, June 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bouverie Law announced that the world's shipping construction has now for the first time exceeded the destruction. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, there was no chance whatever, of Great Britain being starved into submission.
NEW SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.
CONCESSIONS TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.
SOME WISE SUGGESTIONS.
London, June 18.
An article in the *New Statesman*, reviewing the various publications upon the new scheme of Government for India, remarks:—“The Indian Nationalists, no more than the Civil Servants, have not yet adequately grappled with the problems of how to introduce responsible Government gradually. The Nationalists have laid stress on increasing more and more the proportion of appointments held by Indians and on simultaneously increasing the power and proportion of elected Members on the Viceregal and Provincial Councils, but these things would bring India no nearer to responsible Government. What Mr. Montagu has to contrive is some way of approach, by successive steps, to the goal of handing over the Indian administration to Ministers genuinely controlling their own Departments and liable to removal from office if they forfeit the confidence of the Legislature. This is what the Government pledged itself to advance to gradually and at its own time. It is for this advance that Mr. Montagu has now to propose the immediately practicable steps.”

The writer of the article favours a solution by which the administration of every Province should forthwith be divided into two parts with distinct Departments and Budgets, one part comprising those branches which cannot immediately be handed over and would remain as at present, and the other, including Health, Education and Public Work, be placed under Members of Council chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor from a majority in the Legislative Assembly. This method of approach, the writer thinks, will be not a sham, but a gradually increasing trial of the real thing.

MR. MONTAGU'S MEMORANDUM.
BEFORE WAR CABINET.
London, June 19.
An article by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the *Labour Leader* expresses the opinion that Mr. Montagu's views as set forth in his Memorandum on the Indian Government are, on the whole, sound. He then asks what ought to be the regulating features of the new scheme. The first and most important is the establishment of real Legislatures to control the policy and finance, and an Executive, which is responsible to the political organs. Mr. MacDonald expresses surprise that the Home Rule Nationalists favour the scheme by which the Executive will remain the creations of the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India, obedient to him on the one hand, and bound to carry out the decisions of the Legislature, this is the creation of a deadlock.

ENEMY CLAIMS 3,000 PRISONERS.
London, June 18.
A wireless, Austrian official report states:—General von Wurm gained ground at numerous points in Venetia. His southern wing is fighting stubbornly. We have reached the Fossalta Canal. The Archduke Joseph has consolidated his successes in the Montello region. Counter-attacks broke down. We captured in three days in the region 78 guns, including many of heavy calibre. The enemy's counter-attacks on both sides of the Brenta were constantly but vainly renewed. The British attacks to the south of Asiago were equally unsuccessful. The prisoners now number 80,000 and the guns captured 120.

(Continued on Page 3.)

INTIMATIONS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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 (Don't go out with Him to-night)

6001 (Wake up John Bull)
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6002 (Where the Crowd goes)
 (Let's have a Song on the Gramophone)

6003 (I never heard Father Laugh so much)
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 Hongkong, March 20, 1914

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the season will be held at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, commencing at 4 p.m.
 The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
 Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
 The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
 Hongkong, June 19, 1918. 533

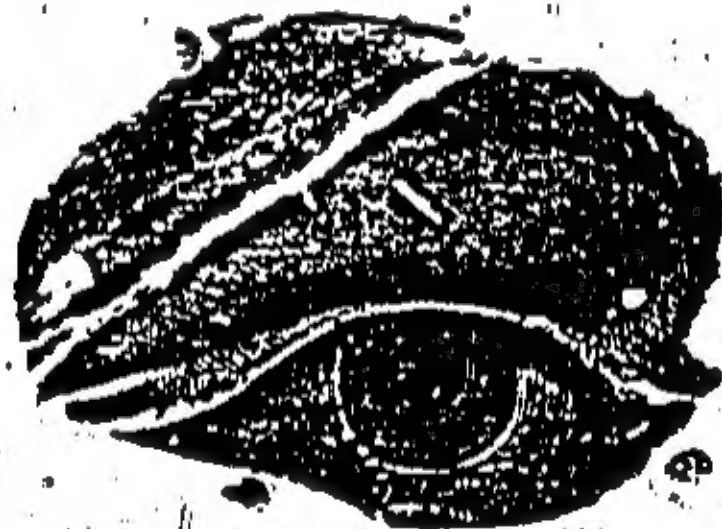
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 Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 532

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Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes
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PRUSSIAN COUNTESS EXPOSES
"JUNKERDOM."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News has interviewed Countess von Reventlow, sister of Count von Reventlow who is a sworn enemy of Junkerdom. The Countess reverted to her maiden name on the death of her husband a few years ago and fled from Germany. She conceived her son's escape from Germany at the beginning of the present winter and is now working in a Swiss colony for deserters.

Discussing the Junkers, Countess Reventlow said:—
 "There is nothing quite like them in the world; their outlook and vision are amazingly limited. They rarely leave Germany. The young Junkers become soldiers, sailors, State officials, or diplomats. Their gospel is the grandeur of Prussia. And this grandeur, they ask themselves, whence did it come? The answer they gave it through war, war, war. But they were saying in 1913 and 1914 'Prussia has not been at war for forty years.' The thing is not normal. A war is necessary."

Referring to Von Tirpitz, the Countess said:—
 "The determination to make the German navy great and invincible has always been the master passion of his life. He allowed nothing to stand in his way. I think he always heard England might prove an obstacle in the path of this ambition. 'Gentlemen,' he once said to the officers assembled at supper during the interval of a naval ball, gentlemen, dance until dawn if you like, but be ready for hard work to-morrow. The trial of strength with the islanders may come sooner than we think."

Switzerland has concluded an agreement with the Bolshevik Government for the return to Russia of all Russian deserters. Most of these deserters from the Russian corps in France.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Summer's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhea can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COST OF STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.
\$2,641,735 LOST LAST YEAR.

As the result of investigations made by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. Knibbs), it has been ascertained that there were 444 industrial disputes in Australia during 1917. Altogether 1941 establishments were affected, and 173,970 employees were involved. The number of working days lost totalled 4,689,316, and the loss in wages is estimated at \$2,641,735. Although there were 508 disputes during the previous year, they were not so protracted, and the loss in wages is set down at \$2,967,604.

After careful consideration of the data it has been ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with the action of the employees at the railway workshops.

Of these disputes 52 occurred in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria, three in South Australia, and two in each of the remaining States. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 87,507, the loss in working days was 3,982,250, with a consequent estimated loss in wages of \$2,233,000. In New South Wales the loss of wages is estimated at \$1,780,000; in Victoria, \$325,500; in Queensland, \$62,000; in South Australia, \$7,400; West Australia, \$42,300; and in Tasmania \$15,800.

Of the total number of workpeople involved (97,507) 77,357, or 79 per cent., were resident in New South Wales, 14,200, or 15 per cent., in Victoria, 2,350, or 2 per cent., in Queensland, and the remaining 3,600, or 4 per cent., in the other States.

In connection with the estimated loss of wages in various industries, workpeople in the mining sections suffered the greatest extent, no less than \$781,950, or 35 per cent. of the total estimated loss, being recorded as the loss to employees engaged in coal and other mining. Other industries in which the workpeople lost large sums in wages were shipping and wharf laboring (\$509,630, or 27 per cent.); railway and tramway services (\$354,310, or 16 per cent.); general transport of goods (\$124,000, or 6 per cent.); and manufacturing industries, including \$244,690, or 11 per cent.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.
 "Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative power is decreasing.
 WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
 Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.
 OF ALL CHEMISTS
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TRAVEL BY LADIES.

The mysterious way in which passports permitting ladies to travel are issued or withheld has often puzzled people in the Far East. It has also puzzled *Truth*, which says:—
 "I have often wondered how, in spite of the strict regulations against the issue of passports to ladies to travel abroad, some of them manage to obtain the official permits. Some light may be thrown upon the problem by the following incident:—An officer who had been ill after service in East Africa received an appointment in India. His wife applied to accompany him, putting in medical certificates from eminent authorities that her presence was necessary, in order to prepare the special diet needed in order that his health should be thoroughly re-established. At first she was told she could go, but later she was informed that no passports were being issued to women."

"Soon afterwards however, this lady heard that an acquaintance of her own, with no special claim to consideration, had been granted a passport. She accordingly renewed the application to the India Office, citing the case which had come to her notice. She was informed that no passport had been issued to the lady in question. Having verified the facts, she next applied to another official at the India Office, who informed her that the other lady's passage was granted as the result of a personal interview she had with the confidential lady clerk at the India Office. Thereupon she made yet another application to the Under-Secretary of State for India of the Military Department, which was laid before some departmental committee. It was again rejected, from which I draw the conclusion that in the India Office the confidential lady clerk has more power than an Under-Secretary of State. No wonder there is a suspicion that applications do not meet with equal consideration and are not decided on their merits."

INTIMATIONS

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GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVARIABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth will prevent fatigue & restore energy.
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Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	220	50'	14'	7' 6" E.T.
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220	50'	14'	7' 6" E.T.
T. K. KOWLOON				
Commonwealth Dock	400	50'	14'	7' 6" E.T.
ABERDEEN				
Hope Dock	400	50'	14'	7' 6" E.T.
Laurel Dock	220	50'	14'	7' 6" E.T.

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6000 "When Father Paped the Parlour
Don't go out with Him to-night."

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Let's have a Song on the Grand-
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Every kind of Footwear

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEET.

ING of the season will be held at
HARPER VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 22nd
instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00
for others than Members of the Hongkong
Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of
Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 19, 1918. 533

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SHIPS SURGEON WANTED im-
mediately for voyage to Calcutta.

Apply stating terms to—
Box No. 2008.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

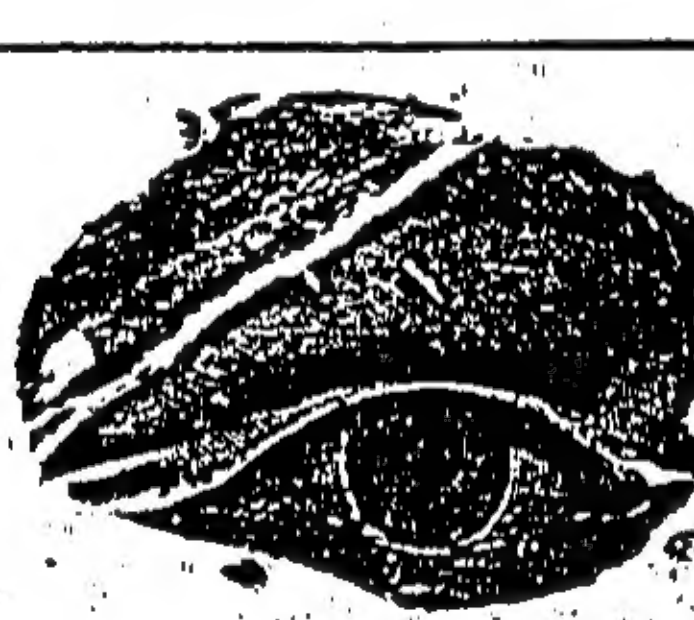
Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 532

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At the first symptom

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glasses to individual re-

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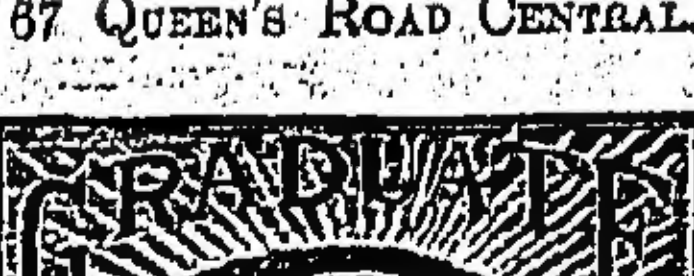


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HONGKONG BRANCH

87 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE

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Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

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SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION

All sorts of

Frames Lenses and Protection Glasses

"CAPSTAN"



"Capstan" Navy Cut Cigarettes
are sold in the following

packings:—

Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes
& in air-tight tins of 50

also

MAGNUMS in air-tight
tins of 50 Cigarettes.

PRUSSIAN COUNTESS EXPOSES.

"JUNKERDOM."

The Bernese correspondent of the *Daily News* has interviewed Countess von Reventlow, sister of Count von Reventlow, who is a sworn enemy of Junkerdom. The Countess reverted to her maiden name on the death of her husband a few years ago and fled from Germany. She contrived her son's escape from Germany at the beginning of the present winter and is now working in a Swiss colony for deserters.

Discussing the Junkers, Countess Reventlow said:—

"There is nothing quite like them in the world; their outlook and vision are amazingly limited. They rarely leave Germany. The young Junkers become soldiers, sailors, or diplomats. Their gospel is the grandeur of Prussia. And this grandeur, they ask themselves, whence did it come? The answer they give is—through war, war, war. But they were saying in 1913 and 1914 'Prussia has not been at war for forty years. The thing is not normal. A war is necessary.'"

Referring to Von Tirpitz, the Countess said:—

"The determination to make the German navy great and invincible has always been the mastering passion of his life. He allowed nothing to stand in his way. I think he always feared England might prove an obstacle in the path of this ambition. 'Gentlemen,' he once said to the officers assembled at supper during the interval of a naval ball, 'gentlemen, dance until dawn if you like, but be ready for hard work to-morrow. The trial of strength with the islanders may come sooner than we think.'"

EXPENDITURES THAT DON'T SHOCK NOW.

War has taught even the thriftiest economist to receive with resignation estimates of expenditure which in peace time, says the *Daily Chronicle*, would have made him a raging unit of protest. So we read without a shock the proposal of the Waterways Association to spend 30 millions on improving one canal system. Yet that is but as much as what it cost to complete Lesseps' great work, and 25 times as much as the cost, if the estimate may be accepted, of the greatest waterway, France's celebrated Languedoc Canal.

Switzerland has concluded an agreement with the Bolshevik Government for the return to Russia of all Russian deserters. Most of these deserted from the Russian corps in France.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon for sale by all chemists and stores.

COST OF STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.

£2,641,735 LOST LAST YEAR.

As the result of investigations made by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. Knibbs), it has been ascertained that there were 444 industrial disputes in Australia during 1917. Altogether 1941 establishments were affected, and 173,970 employees were involved. The number of working days lost totalled 4,649,318, and the loss in wages is estimated at £2,641,735. Although there were 503 disputes during the previous year, they were not so protracted, and the loss in wages is set down at £267,804.

After careful consideration of the data it has been ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with the action of the employees at the railway workshops. Of these disputes 52 occurred in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria, three in South Australia, and two in each of the remaining States. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 27,507, the loss in working days was 3,989,380, with a consequent estimated loss in wages of £2,233,000. In New South Wales the loss of wages is estimated at £1,780,000; in Victoria, £325,500; in Queensland, £62,000; in South Australia, £7,400; West Australia, £42,300; and in Tasmania £15,800.

Of the total number of workpeople involved (27,507) 77,387, or 79 per cent., were resident in New South Wales; 14,200, or 15 per cent., in Victoria; 2,350, or 3 per cent., in Queensland; and the remaining 3,800, or 4 per cent., in the other States.

In connection with the estimated loss of wages in various industries, workpeople in the mining section suffered the greatest extent, no less than £781,250, or 35 per cent. of the total estimated loss, being recorded as the loss to employees engaged in coal and other mining. Other industries in which the workpeople lost large sums in wages were shipping and wharf laboring (£609,690, or 27 per cent.); railway and tramway services (£354,310, or 16 per cent.); general transport of goods (£124,000, or 6 per cent.); and manufacturing industries, including (£244,690, or 11 per cent.).

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight" a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES \$1.25 and \$3.25

TRAVEL BY LADIES.

The mysterious way in which passports permitting ladies to travel are issued or withheld has often puzzled people in the Far East. It has also puzzled *Truth*, which says:—

"I have often wondered how, in spite of the strict regulations against the issue of passports to ladies to travel abroad, some of them manage to obtain the official permits. Some light may be thrown upon the problem by the following incident:—An officer who had been ill after service in East Africa received an appointment in India. His wife (medical) certificates from eminent authorities that her presence was necessary, in order to prepare the special diet needed in order that his health should be thoroughly re-established. At first she was told she could go, but later she was informed that no passports were being issued to women."

"Soon afterwards however, this lady heard that an acquaintance of her own, with no special claim to consideration, has been granted a passport. She accordingly renewed the application to the India Office, citing the case which had come to her notice. She was informed that no passport had been issued to the lady in question. Having verified the facts, she next applied to another official at the India Office, who informed her that the other lady's passage was granted as the result of a personal interview she had with the confidential lady clerk at the India Office. Thereupon she made yet another application to the Under-Secretary of State for India of the Military Department, which was laid before some departmental committee. It was again rejected, from which I draw the conclusion that in the India Office the confidential lady clerk has more power than an Under-Secretary of State. No wonder there is a suspicion that applications do not meet with equal consideration and are not decided on their merits."

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G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

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Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

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FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

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DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth will prevent fatigue & refresh energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

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COMMERCIAL FORMS

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Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	NEAPS
A. WLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	18' 10" (17' 6" bottom)	12'	7' 6"	3' 11"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	18' 10"	12'	7' 6"	3' 11"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	247	18' 10"	12'	7' 6"	3' 11"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	227	18' 10"	12'	7' 6"	3' 11"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	227	18' 10"	12'	7' 6"	3' 11"
TALBOTSLUI					
Commonslopian Dock	147	18' 10"	12'	7' 6"	3' 11"
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock, Lanchow Dock	62	18' 10"	12'	7' 6"	3' 11"

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BRIEF-0000 PLANE APPROACH TO AIRFIELD
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No. 12, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Linen, &c. at Hughes & Houghton.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c.
at Hughes & Houghton.
4 p.m.—Drawing of War Bonds at the
Theatre Royal.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, June 22.—
Summer Solstice.
Coronation of King George V., 1911.
4 p.m.—Gymkhana at the Racecourse.
SUNDAY, June 23.—
Prize of Wales born 1894.
MONDAY, June 24.—
Midsummer Day.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Por-
celains, &c. by Messrs. Hughes &
Houghton.
THURSDAY, June 27.—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.
SATURDAY, June 29.—
12 noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation
Co. meeting.
MONDAY, July 1.—
General Holiday.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
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Mail" should be sent as soon as possible
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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR
CONFERENCE.

HONGKONG is expressed in many quarters that the Prisoners of War Conference, which is at present sitting at The Hague, will be fruitful of more humane treatment being meted to British prisoners. The principal object of the Conference is the exchange of British and German prisoners of war, but it has been indicated as probable that the employment of prisoners of war behind the German lines and the callous cruelty inflicted on them will also be discussed. The War Office has from time to time been accused of inactivity which has resulted in worse treatment being accorded to British war prisoners than to others. The British delegates to The Hague are Lord NEWTON, Sir GEORGE CAVE (the Home Secretary) and General BELFIELD, while Germany's representatives are Privy Councillor von ECKHARDT, General von FRIEDRICH, Major DRAUET (who has participated in a similar Conference) and Prince HATZFELDT WILDEBERG, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The Committee appointed by the British Government to inquire into the enemy treatment of British prisoners of war on the Western Front has furnished a tragic record of German brutality and calculated deception. That report, of which a lengthy summary was given in the China Mail a week ago, affords a striking comment upon the astounding pretensions of the KAISER to Divine guidance and direction in the war. The report shows that the Anglo-German agreement of last year whereby it was agreed that no war prisoners should be employed in any work within 30 kilometres of the firing line, was violated by the Germans and that British prisoners are systematically compelled to engage in work forbidden by the laws of war, close behind the firing line, thereby being deliberately exposed to enemy and Allied gunfire. The report furnishes appalling evidence concerning the systematic starvation of prisoners and the inadequacy of accommodation and supply of clothing which has intensified their misery. Furthermore, the report shows that the cause of a number of deaths, which the German Government admitted, was plainly attributable to starvation and the awful conditions to which prisoners were subjected. There is no parallel to these conditions in any of the Allied countries where German prisoners of war are well fed and clothed and treated with scrupulous regard for the international conventions which govern the treatment of prisoners of war. There is point as well as piquancy in the question which the Rt. Hon. EVERETT CECIL asked in this connection in the House of Commons last week. His question laid it down as a premise that man for man would be an unfair exchange as the German prisoner was better fed than the British, and hence a German prisoner would be a better asset to Germany

than a British prisoner in England

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ANOTHER BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT.

MR. BONAR LAW REVIEWS THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, June 18. Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, moving a Vote of Credit for £500,000,000, recalled that the Vote moved on March 7th was for £600,000,000. The estimated expenditure for the 90 days up to June 8th had been £482,000,000, while actually the expenditure had been £9,500,000 less. While it was unsafe to rely upon a diminution throughout the year, he considered that the estimate might be taken as an indication of the general position.

After mentioning that the possibilities of the country's production had nearly reached a maximum, Mr. Bonar Law said loans to the Allies and the Dominions during the 60 days under review showed a reduction from the estimate of £10,000,000. The total debt due by the Allies to Great Britain was £1,370,000,000, while the Dominions owed £205,000,000.

Reviewing the general situation, he agreed with the enemy's belief that an Austrian success in Italy would have far-reaching results in France, but up to the present the Austrian offensive had failed. (Cheers.) After paying a tribute to the tenacity and courage of the Italians, Mr. Bonar Law said the Italian Command was perfectly confident and did not fear the result.

The Allies had given a great deal of ground in France during the past three months, but the enemy had not attained any of his well-known strategic objects. (Cheers.) There was clear and increasing evidence in the German Press that the German people were becoming disappointed with the success attained. He was sure Great Britain's anxiety three months ago would have been less if it had been possible to foresee the present position. We must regard the struggle in the light of the phases of the first blow on March 21st which was undoubtedly an enemy success. The first phase of the Battle of the Lys was also a great German success, but on the other hand the intense enemy attack on the Third Army before Arras resulted in a complete British victory in which immense losses were inflicted on the enemy. The same was true of the later phase of the Battle of the Lys, where after repeated attempts the enemy was unable to overcome the British resistance. We could legitimately claim that as a British victory.

The first attack on the French was a great enemy victory, but the recent immense attack entirely failed. These attacks, which were the most deadly and most threatening of the war, immediately had important and far-reaching results, which it is hoped in the end would prove decisively important. One resulted in unity of Command. Everybody who followed the conflict would realise that the results justified the change. (Cheers.)

This long-continued battle must be a question of reserves. The Allied great source was in America. The enemy did not succeed in his aim to use the Allied reserves before they could be reinforced from America. (Loud cheers.) He wished it were possible to tell the House of the number of troops sent from Great Britain and the strength of our own forces since March 21st. It was a large number. Strain of necessity rendered possible what had seemed impossible. "American troops are not coming," he said. "They have come. (Loud cheers.) America is not coming into the war. She is in it. (Renewed cheers.)" and American troops have justified everybody's high hopes as regards their fighting quality.

In this connection he quoted an extract from the minutes of the last Supreme War Council. "Thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of the President of the United States, the arrangements which were not on foot for the transportation and bringing of American troops will result, it is impossible for the enemy to gain a victory by wearing out the Allied reserves before he has exhausted his own." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Bonar Law said the presence of the representatives of the Dominions and the discussions with them reminded him of a serious pre-occupation when they were here a year ago. He referred to the difference between the air and submarine situations then and now. He wished that it was possible to tabulate for the general notice, not only of the people of this country but of the whole world, the magnitude of the British air effort. (Cheers.) There was no branch of which we had greater reason to be proud. (Cheers.) It was almost universally felt that our Air Force was the best in all the theatres.

A NEW BLOW COMING SOON.

Regarding the present military situation, Mr. Bonar Law said: "The new blow is coming soon, but it is impossible to say where. All the information received shows that, despite all their sufferings and hardships, the morale of our troops was never higher than it is today and they never more ready to face the enemy." (Cheers.)

He next paid a tribute to the French soldiers and the splendid spirit of the French people. The result must always be uncertain, but those responsible and best competent to judge viewed the future without alarm, but if within three months the enemy has not secured any of his well-known strategic objects his campaign will have proved the most disastrous campaign in which he has engaged, despite his victories hitherto.

Concluding, Mr. Bonar Law said: "The future of the country and the world depends on the next few weeks. It depends firstly on our and the Allied troops, but also on those at home. It is for us to bear our share of the strain thrown upon us as the soldiers have and will bear theirs, with confidence and hope. (Loud cheers.)"

MR. ASQUITH DEMANDS FULL INFORMATION.

Following Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, paying a tribute to the constant and undaunted temper of the nation, urged that it was in the interest of the Allied cause that full and authoritative information as regards the progress of the campaign should be given from time to time. He asked for information as regards the operations in Palestine, Mesopotamia and Salonika and the collapse of Russia. We could not close our eyes to what was going on in Russia, nor its future relations to the Allied cause. He was not disposed to wipe Russia off the slate, or treat her as non-existent, or assume the attitude that she must stew in her own juice. That would be a policy of fatal shortsightedness.

PIERCE AERIAL COMBATS.

BRITISH DESTROY 25 MACHINES.

LONDON, June 19. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: "The enemy's machines were active on the 27th in the northern portion of the British front. There were many air combats."

We destroyed 25 aeroplanes and drove down three. We dropped 20 tons of bombs on railway stations, junctions, dumps and aerodromes during the day and nine tons of bombs during the night. Five British machines are missing.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF FRENCH COLONIES.

BILLS TO DEVELOP THEM.

PARIS, June 19. In this connection he quoted an extract from the minutes of the last Supreme War Council. "Thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of the President of the United States, the arrangements which were not on foot for the transportation and bringing of American troops will result, it is impossible for the enemy to gain a victory by wearing out the Allied reserves before he has exhausted his own." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Bonar Law said the presence of the representatives of the Dominions and the discussions with them reminded him of a serious pre-occupation when they were here a year ago. He referred to the difference between the air and submarine situations then and now. He wished that it was possible to tabulate for the general notice, not only of the people of this country but of the whole world, the magnitude of the British air effort. (Cheers.) There was no branch of which we had greater reason to be proud. (Cheers.) It was almost universally felt that our Air Force was the best in all the theatres.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WARNED AGAINST DUTCH SOCIALISM.

AMSTERDAM, June 18. The Dutch branch of the League of Neutral Nations has decided to telegraph to Mr. Harelock Wilson warning him against M. Troelstra, and asking him whether the British sailors were willing to transport a pro-German, who at the beginning of the unrestricted submarine warfare assured German Socialists that Holland would not declare war if Dutch vessels were torpedoed.

(M. Troelstra is the Dutch Socialist leader who has been invited by the Austrian and German Socialists to confer at The Hague, whether the Austrian and German delegates, Seitz and Ellenbogen, are accordingly proceeding. M. Troelstra after The Hague conference will attend the British Labour conference in England on June 20th.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 18. The Silver Market is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN FAILURE CONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 18. Last night's Italian official message confirms the failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains which is the most critical sector and shows that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the position on the Piave, where alone the enemy scored some success. The British hold the post of honour on the mountains. How well they react to the occasion is proved by the remark of the enemy attack suggest it was the British who carried out the most successful offensive. The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep the plains and crush Italy. The latter's achievement in resisting the first onslaught of the greatest offensive in her history assures that she is capable of striking a blow for the whole Allied cause.

The Germans are not likely to permit the Austrians to slacken their efforts and should they be compelled to send assistance their strength on the Western front will be correspondingly weakened.

SUCCESSFUL DRIVES BY ITALIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, June 18. An Italian evening communiqué says: "The enemy on June 17 did not renew his infantry attacks on the mountainous Montello front. Our troops made successful drives and occupied a number of positions capturing machine-guns and some hundreds of prisoners. Important actions developed south of Montello and along the Piave in the zone between Zenson and Fossalta, but the enemy was everywhere stopped by counter-attacks and abandoned several hundred prisoners. Attempts to cross the river between Misserad and Padelise were bloodily repulsed. Other counter-attacks now developing on the lower Piave assured us advantage."

FOURTEEN BRIDGES OVER PIAVE.

LONDON, June 18. To-day's latest news is that the Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges over the Piave and gained about two-thirds of the Montello heights. The Allies, however, have plenty of reserves in the Montello region.

THE ENEMY GAINS SLIGHT.

LONDON, June 18. An Italian semi-official message states that 71 of Austria's 92 mobilised Divisions are already identified, constituting the whole of Austria-Hungary's efficient troops.

The enemy is employing all available artillery and aviation resources, and no fewer than 7,500 guns are in action. Three Austro-Hungarian armies are engaged under Field-Marshal Boroevic von Borja, namely von Scheuchstern's army, between the Asiatic and the Piave, Archduke Joseph's at Montello and von Wurms on the lower Piave. Thousands of bodies cover the ground of the mountain sector and are becoming heaped up along the Piave.

The enemy gains, after two days, are very slight compared with the objectives assigned on the first day. Captured orders urge the necessity for capturing the fortified areas with a view to reaching the Italian supplies. They also lay down instructions for the Army living on the country's resources and for personal pillage.

AN AUSTRIAN BLUNDER.

LONDON, June 18. A French correspondent at Italian Headquarters points out that unless the Austrians can establish solid bridgeheads where they crossed the Piave and go guns over, especially on the small section of Montello which they still hold, probably the only result of their crossing will be that they will become prisoners.

ITALIAN ARMY IN GOD SPIRITS.

LONDON, June 18. Reuters Agency learns from an Italian military source that all the past losses of material have been made good. The munition factories have been working excellently. The troops have been highly trained and reorganised, and are better fed. They have been granted increased pay and insured in case of death. Provision has also been made for reinstating in civil life those who are injured. Consequently the spirit of the Army is splendid and higher than it has ever been.

It is believed the force of the belligerents on this front are about equal in number and the opposing Divisions are about the same, although Austria has got larger reserves.

OFFENSIVE FORCED UPON AUSTRIA.

It is also believed the present offensive has been forced upon Austria through the German High Command by the German people who have shown a growing indignation against the Austrian inactivity, the High Command, against its better judgment, thus having to insist on an offensive despite the known disaffection prevailing in the Austrian Army.

ITALY'S DETERMINATION.

NO DISHONOURABLE PEACE.

ROME, June 18. Speaking in the Chamber, Signor Orlando dwelt on the sympathy of Italy for the oppressed Austrian nationalities who could absolutely rely on the promise of the Entente that their aspirations would be realised when the Entente is victorious.

He continued: "The Government will neglect no opportunity of conducting an honourable peace, but no single possibility of such a peace has yet been presented. Certain so-called peace offers were solely enemy political manoeuvres. The Government is convinced that it is interpreting the sentiments of all Italians in declaring that national annihilation is preferable to a dishonourable peace, but without inopportune boasting in the presence of the marvellous stand of the Italian Army, we can be confident that in a few days the Chamber by 283 to 34 voted confidence in the Government and adopted the provisional budget."

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE A FAILURE.

PARIS, June 18. M. Henri Bidon, writing in the *Journal des Debats* states: "What we now indicate that the Austrian offensive has been a complete defeat as possible and the whole plan of attack has been upset and shattered. The great assault on the line by the Austrians is a failure. If it does not succeed immediately it is possible it will be a long and bitter struggle, but the initial result must have a dominating influence on the whole development of the battle."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 17. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: "Enemy aircraft were active on the northern portion of the British front and also in the French battle zone. We destroyed 12 and drove down 10 machines out of control. We lost 10 machines, of which six were working south of Montdidier. We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the day-time and 12 tons at night-time, heavily attacking railways at Arras, Etaples, Comines and Courtrai, and the docks at Bruges. Two of the British night-fighters have not returned."

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, June 18. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We repulsed a raiding party south-eastward of Villers Bretonneux, taking a few prisoners. We made successful raids southward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Moyenneville. Patrol encounters eastward of Nieppe Forest yielded prisoners. The hostile artillery is more active southward of Albert and is also active westward of Serre."

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION BY FRENCH.

LONDON, June 18. A French communiqué says: "Southward of the Aisne, we successfully carried out a local operation south of Ambleny and east of Mont Gobert where we took 100 prisoners. Between the Oise and Marne our patrols took some prisoners. The night was quiet elsewhere."

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 18. A French communiqué reports: "Between the Oise and Aisne we repulsed some enemy counter-attacks north of Saintes and consolidated this morning's gains. We took 370 prisoners in this region and captured 20 machine-guns and eight trench-mortars."

50,000 GERMAN CASUALTIES.

PARIS, June 18. M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, has returned from the Front and states that nearly 50,000 Germans were put out of action in the offensive between Montdidier and Noyon.

NAVAL AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 18. The Admiralty reports that aeroplanes from the 13th to the 16th dropped 24 tons of bombs, with good results, on Zebruges, also on the docks at Ostend and the Bruges railway junction, the aerodrome at Thourout, the aerodrome at Ghistel and on Aertseke. Hits were observed on the first four objectives and a fire started at Ostend. Bombs were dropped on an enemy vessel. Anti-aircraft guns at Bruges forced down one machine which the enemy artillery subsequently destroyed.

IRISH NAVAL RESERVE RECRUITS.

"BEATTY'S BOYS." LONDON, June 18. Sixty recruits for the Naval Reserve, mostly fishermen from the Irish coast, paraded Dublin en route to Devonport, accompanied by a naval guard of honour and a military band. They were cheered by large crowds. They carried a banner inscribed "Germans are sinking Irish ships and murdering Irishmen; join us and avenge the crimes. We are Beatty's Boys. Brother fishermen come along, you are wanted."

THE HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

INTERESTING PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, June 18. The Times in an editorial says the decision of the Government to hold regular meetings, for purposes of inter-departmental settlement of some of the more important matters outside the War Cabinet presents no constitutional novelty. There is no change in the incidence of responsibility or relations of the Government with Parliament except in the internal arrangement of business. This Home Affairs Committee is more important for what it suggests than for what it is. Its establishment may hasten the inevitable movement towards a true division of local and imperial business. The supreme fact of the moment in the evolution of the British Commonwealth is that Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes and their colleagues from overseas, including those from India, are definitely engaged on equal terms with British Ministers in exercising executive authority over affairs concerning us all. The Imperial War Cabinet is already a living reality, firmly rooted after years of trial and is accepted everywhere as an indispensable constitutional development. The House of Lords in discussing the Cabinet changes on the 13th would do well to mark their sense of this profound achievement and to forward a settlement and the great consequences it involves. Much depends on the wisdom of the Dominion Ministers who best know the possibilities and permanence of which such a partnership is capable under present conditions. A welcome awaits every proposal from the Dominions tending to the closest unity compatible with their well-established freedom and national growth. One point on which no difference of opinion exists here is that the Dominion delegates must remain in England during 1918 as long as ever they can. We are glad to know that Mr. Hughes contemplates an extended mission. It would be sheer waste of his wonderful energy to let him come so far only for a month. The same applies to Sir Robert Borden and the others. Their fresh outlook, robust experience and special views about the ultimate settlement are indispensable throughout the great crisis this summer.

A RUSSIAN RESOLUTION.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, June 18. The Press Bureau states that a wireless Russian message announces that the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, by a resolution passed on June 1st, declares that it is being attacked by international imperialism on all fronts and by the conspirators thereof. Russia therefore expels from the Committee the representatives of the Revolutionary Socialists; also the Right and Centre and Mensheviks recommend their expulsion from the local Soviets because they organised an armed revolt in conjunction with General Kaledin and Konoff in the Don. General Durov in the Ukraine and General Sojoff, Khvat and Kolchak in Siberia, and lately the Czech-Slovaks and the Bjink band.

THE WRECK OF THE "KOMIGEN REVENUES."

THE HAGUE, June 18. The tugboat *Zeland* is proceeding today to examine the wreck of the *Konigen Revenues* with a British Naval Commander and a German Lieutenant. The examination has been entrusted to Lieutenant Vink of the Dutch Navy.

MERCANTILE CRUISER SUNK.

16 PRESUMED LOST.

LONDON, June 17. The Admiralty announces that a German submarine torpedoed and sank the armed mercantile cruiser *Pala* on June 13th. An officer and fifteen men are presumed to be drowned.

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HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

THE DRAWING will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 4 p.m.

100,000 tickets have been issued. 95,000 have been sold (for division of prizes see separate advertisement). The following numbers have not been sold—10980/14699, 11120/11139, 30820/60959, 88757/83899, 96443/99999.

In the event of any of these unsold tickets being drawn against any prize, the number of the ticket will be treated as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw another prize. If any ticket-number comes out twice, it will be treated the second time as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

Admission free to the Theatre. The stage will be reserved for the Officials conducting the drawing.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. HONGKONG, 18th June, 1918.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that out of 100,000 tickets issued, 95,000 have been sold.

The resulting amount will be dealt with as follows—
95,000 tickets at \$5 each \$ 480,000
Less estimated expenses -10,000

Total for distribution \$ 470,000
25% is given to War Charities 117,500
Leaving for distribution in prizes \$ 352,500

The Prizes will be as follows—

Prize No.	1	2	3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-16	17-22	23-31	32-43	44-57	58-80	81-102	103
No.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	6	9	12	14	23	22	1
Amount	\$176,250	52,875	35,250	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	700	400	300	200	100	25
Total	\$176,250	52,875	35,250	20,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	6,300	4,800	4,200	4,500	2,200	25
103 prizes totalling															\$ 352,500

Winning tickets should be presented at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. HONGKONG, 18th June, 1918.

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STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'wett about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

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RUMANIA BOUND TO TERMS
OF SLAVERY.
COUNTRY THE MONOPOLY OF THE
CONQUERORS.

What the peace treaty concluded with Germany means to Rumania is clearly explained in the following article contributed to the "Secolo" (Milan) by a well-informed Rumanian correspondent.

The resignation of the Averescu Ministry, Mackensen's new ultimatum for the immediate renunciation of the peace negotiations, and the presentation of a list of the persons who are to be banished are all facts which prove that outside a group of the Germanophile party in Bucharest, which is ready to accept anything, Rumanian politicians and public men generally do not wish to sign the so-called peace which the Central Powers intend to impose on their country.

None of them could sign a treaty which would signify the complete subjection of their country to the Central Powers. Marghiloman, the chief of one of the Germanophile groups in Bucharest—the other is led by Peter Carp—would have liked to ascend to power after the signature of the treaty, but nobody was willing to assume the shameful task. So Marghiloman was compelled to assume power before the conclusion of peace.

It is easy to understand this aversion, since Germany's peace conditions are so brutal that even the most ardent Germanophiles were unable to regard them as acceptable. This explains the reservations of Carp in these circumstances. Carp is a national pro-German, but at the same time he is a proud man. He was incensed enough to believe that Germany, in recompense for his devotion, would have been less harsh towards his country. Now he has an opportunity of convincing himself—others knew it long ago—that Germany is merely a character in literature, that German sentimentality does not exist and that Germany has no pity for the vanquished. Not desiring to subscribe to the ruin of his country, Carp stood aside, leaving the road open for Marghiloman.

TOTAL SERVICE.

In Rumania everybody knows that Germany's conditions mean the total ravine of the country to the Central Powers.

Before the war Rumania had an area of about 87,000 square miles, and a population of about 8,000,000 inhabitants. The loss of the Dobudja, in the first place, implies a decrease of 15,000 square miles, and about 2,000,000 people. The extent of territory claimed by Hungary along the Carpathians—as a "strategic guarantee"—is not yet fixed. But if the German peace should be confined to these territorial annexations, Rumania, although diminished and driven from the sea, and even though compelled to lose millions of acres of forests situated in the Carpathians, might still hope, in the course of time, to constitute herself and prepare for her future.

OIL SUPPLY COMMANDEERED.

Rumania will be compelled to sell to the "central Powers" the surplus of her national production at prices fixed in advance. There is no comparison between the economic conditions imposed on Russia, and those to which Rumania is obliged to subscribe. Russia has been forced to bring into force once again the old treaty of commerce with Germany. Rumania is compelled in addition to accept conditions which make her the slave of the Central Powers. She will no longer be able to produce and sell freely to whomsoever she likes; consequently she will not be able to buy wherever she likes.

One clause, which is really monstrous, concerns the oil-bearing region of the country. The whole of this district, which, beginning at the Carpathians, descends deeply into the Rumanian plain, will be declared an extra-territorial region and placed under the control of Hungary, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey will superintend the refining of petroleum and divide the production between themselves, while Rumania, which has no other form of fuel, will only be entitled to a part of the production.

The freedom of navigation on the Danube will exist no longer for Rumania, except under the strict control of the Central Empires. Driven from the sea, Rumania will not even be free on the Danube.

Judging from the conditions which have so far been made known by the Austro-German Press, there can be no doubt that the definitive treaty will reveal to all the horror the impossible situation that has been created for Rumania. This

treaty will be a model for the strangulation of a people.

As a result of the peace treaty Rumania will cease to exist as an independent country. It will be completely under the domination of the Central Empires. The latter, under the pretext of ensuring the carrying out of the clauses of the treaty, will impose on Rumania organs of control which will act with absolute authority. Under a disguised form Rumania will become a German protectorate.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S RECREATIONS.

VERY FOND OF VAUDEVILLE AND GOLF.

Like every other boiler, President Wilson must have recreation to counterbalance the drab hours of work, and, like every other boiler, the President has recreation, but hardly as much, and hardly under such favourable conditions. The familiar saying about all work and no play applies just as much to the executive head of the nation as to the boy in the street.

So the President goes, motors, walks and goes to the theatre. And occasionally in the summer, when the pavements of the Capital streets fairly sizzle, the White House family drops down the Potomac for a day or so on board the President's yacht.

Early in the morning, long before the bustling crowds of Government workers swarm up Pennsylvania Avenue, a big car glides through the White House gates and purrs swiftly across the city to a neighbouring country club, where the President plays golf around an eighteen hole course. It isn't golf alone; the President, like fresh air and is as much of an advocate of the outdoor life as some of his immediate predecessors in the Executive Mansion. Also, early morning air, he believes, is conducive to real thought. How many weighty questions of State have been decided while the President carefully poised over an 8-foot putt, as one else probably knows. Moreover, Mr. Wilson is not a fair weather golf player. Whether Washington is bathed in sunshine or swept with chilly rains, he plays his game. He has been known to tramp enthusiastically over the course with the flakes of snow beating about his ears.

The President is tremendously fond of the theatre—especially vaudeville. To attend twice a week is customary, while to go as often as four times is not remarkable. The newspapers in Washington usually accept a "big story" when it is noticed that the President is giving a large proportion of his evenings to the theatre. It is speculative, of course, but generally it is felt that the President is working on some important State document and goes to the theatre to rest his mind.

Apparently the President doesn't care particularly for dramas, especially of the heavy type. It has been observed that his tastes run chiefly to musical comedy or vaudeville. It is inferred that he cannot find proper mental relaxation in the depressing situations of the drama. It might be added that he strictly avoids the "problem" play. At vaudeville no air of austerity prevails about the Presidential box.

The President rarely returns from a vaudeville show unscathed. One or more of the performers usually address a few remarks in his general direction that generally send the audience into gales of laughter. A broad smile then suffices the President's face, and if the "crack" has been unusually good the speaker is rewarded by unsmiling handclapping from the White House box. New York Herald.

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